

# WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

VOL. VI.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1825.

[NO. 278.]

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY. By PHILLO WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year, payable in advance.  
No paper discontinued, (except at the option of the Editor) until all arrearages are paid.  
Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent one.  
All letters addressed to the Editor, must be post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

### UNITED STATES BANK.

The following is an extract from the President's *expose*, which gives an interesting and favourable view of the finances of the Institution. It requires no spirit of prophecy to foretell that the stock must rise.  
Funded debt of the U. S. \$20,566,000  
Discounts on Notes & Bills of Exchange 33,155,000  
Funds in London 877,000  
Mortgages 133,000  
Notes of State Banks 1,294,000  
Due from State Banks 582,000  
Smith & Buchanan, Williams & McCulloch 908,000  
Real Estate 1,436,000  
Banking Houses 1,011,000  
Specie, 4,300,000

Total \$64,362,000  
Liabilities of all kinds, including capital and the whole circulation, \$59,991,000

Leaving a balance of 4,371,000

It appeared that within the last three years, the investments in funded debt have increased by a sum of \$9,548,000.

That the Discounts on Notes and Domestic bills, has increased between two and three millions—Besides which there has been a large addition to the Real Estate.

The debt of \$1,292,000 due in Europe, has been paid off, and the European correspondents of the Bank, have now in hand a considerable sum as above stated, to the credit of the Bank.

The circulation during the last three years has more than doubled, being now upwards of nine millions and a half.

A corresponding and large increase has taken place in the private deposits, amounting to between two and three millions.

The surplus profits amount now to \$553,000.

On this encouraging view of the flourishing situation of this important public institution, there appeared to be among the stockholders, a sentiment of strong and universal satisfaction.

### EIGHTH WONDER OF THE WORLD.

The completion of the Grand Canal of New York, it is expected, will take place about the middle of Sept. when boats can proceed from Lake Erie to New York. The distance is 414 miles. Cost of the canal estimated at \$10,123,789. The whole canal debt, it is calculated, will be extinguished in ten years, after which the Canal will yield a revenue of one million dollars per annum.

**Important Improvement.**—A Brick-Kiln, for which a patent has been secured, is now erecting in this City, on a plan which, we think, will be found much better than that of the brick-kilns now in use. The inventor, Mr. BARKWELL, seems confident that, with less judgment than is required to perform the operation of burning well in the kilns on the old plan, and with less fuel, and in a shorter time, the whole of the bricks in those of his construction may be made perfectly and uniformly hard. Thus, should his expectations be realized, one subject of serious complaint, now often heard—damp houses, in consequence of soft or half-burnt bricks—may hereafter be entirely removed. *Nat. Jour.*

**GOD.**  
“There is a God. The plants of the valley, and the cedars of the mountain, proclaim him; the insect hums his praise; the elephant salutes him with the rising day; the bird warbles his praise among the foliage; and the lightning announces his power; and the oceans declare his immensity.” Man alone has said—“there is no God.”

**FANCY AND SENSE.**  
Fancy and Sense are man and wife,  
Ergo they disagree;  
In dreams of bliss she spends her life,  
In real pleasures he;  
And when they for a moment meet,  
They quarrel in a trice;  
Sense will not kneel at Fancy's feet,  
She scorns his sage advice.

As a broker was folding some bank bills, a wag observed—“You must grow rich fast, for I perceive you really double your money.”

### GRATITUDE.

In the advance of the French army in the fatal campaign against Russia, a French Colonel, whilst strolling the suburbs of Wilna, heard cries of distress from a house, and entering to ascertain the cause, he found four soldiers engaged in plunder, and ill-treating an aged Jew and a young girl, who appeared the only inhabitants. He instantly interfered, but the marauders, not being inclined to relinquish their prey, proceeded to blows, and the Colonel who was an excellent swordsman, laid two of his assailants dead on the spot, and drove the other two from the house severely wounded; he himself received some slight wounds and a ball grazed his cheek. The old Jew and his daughter were profuse in their thanks, and the Colonel at their request, made their house his headquarters during the period his regiment remained in Wilna. On the return of the remnant of the French army, oppressed with fatigue, want, and disease, the worn-out soldier in rags, sought the dwelling of the Jew, and with difficulty was recognized, so completely changed was his appearance. Every service that active benevolence and gratitude could prompt was instantly exerted; the Jew, his daughter, and household, wept over him, watched his bed side, nursed him with the fondest care, and when the Russians entered, kept him concealed till he was perfectly recovered. The Jew then completely furnished his wardrobe, and contrived to send him through the hostile armies to France. At the peace the Colonel was obliged to retire on a miserable pittance, which an aged mother and a sister shared. He had forgotten the Jew of Wilna, when one evening in the spring of 1816, a man called at his humble abode in the suburbs of Paris, and having satisfied himself as to his identity, placed in his hands a packet, and vanished. On opening it, the Colonel found bills on a banker in Paris to the amount of 1500, with the following note:—“He whose daughter you preserved from a brutal ravisher, whose life you saved, and whose house you protected from plunder, at the imminent risk of your own existence, sends you an humble offering of his gratitude, in the hope it may be useful to you, and which he can well spare from the ample means he possesses; the only return he requires is, that if ever hereafter you hear the Jews contemned, you will say that one of that race knew how to be grateful.” The sequel is still more extraordinary. The old Jew died at Vienna; his daughter, the heiress of his immense wealth, the largest portion of which was in the French Funds, visited Paris; it was natural she should seek the brave man who had preserved her from the worst of fates, and with no common emotions he found the young girl he had protected now a blooming and beautiful woman, and grateful as she was engaging. He soon became a lover, and she soon consented to be his wife; and with her hand they received more than 1100,000 as a dowry.

*English paper.*

### PIN-MONEY.

Formerly a lady's private allowance was denominated *needle-money*; but modern times have changed the word into *pin-money*—a more appropriate term, certainly, as the needle is now generally resigned to the servant.

In Flanders, a tiler fell from the top of a house upon a Spaniard, and killed him, without injury to himself. Upon the issue of a trial commenced by the next of blood to the deceased, the judge decided that “the complainant should go to the top of the same house and fall on the tiler.”

An old man when dangerously sick, was urged to take the advice of a physician, but objected, saying, “I wish to die a natural death.”

The following was found among the manuscripts of William Oldys, by his executors:

In word and WILL I AM a friend to you;  
And one friend OLD is worth an hundred new.

### THE SCYOPHANT HATER.

Joe hates a scyophant. It shows  
Self-love is not a fault of Joe's.

### Diversity of features in the human face.

It is evident proof of the adorable wisdom of God, that although the bodies of men are so conformed to each other in their essential parts, yet there is so great a difference in their external appearance, that they may be easily and infallibly distinguished. Among so many millions of men, there are no two perfectly alike. Each has something peculiar which distinguishes him from others, either in his face, voice, or manner of speaking. The variety of faces is the more astonishing, because the parts which compose the human face are few in number, and are disposed in every person according to the same plan. If all things had been produced by blind chance, the faces of men must as nearly resemble each other as eggs laid by the same bird; balls cast in the same mould; or drops of water out of the same bucket. But as this is not the case, we must admire the infinite wisdom of the Creator—which in diversifying the features of the face in so admirable a manner, has evidently had the happiness of man in view. For if they resembled each other perfectly so that they could not be distinguished from each, it would occasion an infinity of inconveniences, mistakes and deceptions in society. No man could ever be sure of his life, nor of the peaceful possession of his property. Thieves and cut-throats would run no risk of being discovered, if they could not be known again by the features of their face, nor by the sound of their voice. Adultery, theft, and other crimes, would go unpunished, because the guilty could scarcely ever be detected. We should be every moment exposed to the malice of wicked and envious men; and we could not guard against an infinity of mistakes, frauds, and misdeemeanors. And what uncertainty would there be in judiciary proceedings, in sales, transfers, bargains, and commerce! What frauds and bribery in respect to witnesses! Finally, the uniformity and perfect similitude of faces would deprive human society of a great part of its charms, and considerably diminish the pleasure which men find in conversing with each other.

The variety of features constitutes a part of the plan of the divine government; and is a striking proof of the tender care of God towards us; for it is manifest that not only the general structure of the body, but also the disposition of its particular parts, have been executed with the greatest wisdom. Every where behold variety connected with uniformity; whence result the order, proportions, and beauty of the human body. Let all who consider this subject, admire the arrangements of the Great Creator.

### HUSBAND AND WIFE.

In common life, if a husband, otherwise respectable, suffers his wife to govern him in matters of importance, contrary to the dictates of his understanding and his conscience, he is called a *Jerry*, is said to be hen-pecked, becomes contemptible in his own eyes and in the eyes of all who know him (even his wife's partisans) and is frequently led to acts of the grossest injustice, towards his children, his friends, his acquaintances, and even his country. This fatal *uxoriousness*, or *Jerry Sneakism*, cost Charles the First, of England, his crown and his life. His own intentions were, in the outset of his dispute with his subjects, sufficiently honest; but his French wife was a priest-ridden vixen, and knew how to manage this weak king, “whose character,” says Mr. Macaulay, “was tainted with a degree of *uxoriousness* that had both the properties and consequences of vice.” We need not, however, stoop so low as to Charles the First. The misery of mankind dates back to Adam. He, too, was well disposed, but he was *uxorious*, and his wife influenced him to eat of the forbidden fruit. This act had the properties of vice, because it was expressly and solemnly prohibited; that it had the consequences of vice, need not, I suppose, be shown.

Those who have been enriched with other's ruins, have often been ruined with their own riches.

### New Arrangement.

THE Mercantile Business heretofore carried on in the town of Concord, N. C. by P. Barringer & J. W. Hamilton, under the name of P. Barringer & Co. will, according to an arrangement now entered into, be conducted in future in the name of the subscribers; who have just received from New-York and Philadelphia, a heavy and splendid stock of

### Seasonable Goods,

comprising the most general assortment they have ever opened, and which will be sold as low as can be bought in the western part of the state, either for cash or to punctual dealers on credit at same prices. They return their most sincere thanks to the public for the liberality of their patronage, and will use every exertion to merit its continuance.

Those indebted to the former concern, will find the books in the hands of J. W. Hamilton, for settlement; notes, bonds, judgments, &c. are in the hands of P. Barringer. As the subscribers are very desirous to close the business of the former concern, it is hoped no further notice will be necessary.

BARRINGER & HAMILTON.  
Concord, Sept. 6th, 1825. 5181

### Coach Making.

THE subscriber feels grateful for the very liberal patronage with which he has been favored in the above line, and respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he still continues to carry it on in Lincoln, North-Carolina, on an extensive scale. Having procured first rate workmen, he is now prepared to fill, on the shortest notice and neatest style, any order for coaches, carriages, panel and stick gigs, and silks, barouches, one horse wagons, &c. Old carriages and gigs will be repaired, painted and trimmed, on the shortest notice. He feels no hesitancy in saying, that his work will be done on more reasonable terms than it can be procured in any other place. Orders from a distance, will be punctually attended to.

MARTIN C. PRIFER.  
Lincoln, Aug. 23d, 1825. 6178

N. B. The subscriber continues to keep on hand a quantity of elegant Windsor Chairs, neatly ornamented with bronze or gold; also, high and low post bedsteads, of the best materials. M. C. P.

### Tailoring Business.

CANON & SIMRIL having entered into co-partnership, are prepared to carry on the above mentioned business at their stand in Cabarrus county, with their usual promptness and attention. They have recently received, and continue to receive, as often as the latest fashion takes place, drafts of the latest fashions from Philadelphia, illustrated with mathematical precision, and accompanied with painted representations of persons in full dress. With these advantages, together with their attention to business, their former success in fitting their customers and the cheapness of their charges, they doubt not but they will be able to afford entire satisfaction to all such as may choose to give them a trial.

N. B. Canon & Simril have also just received from Philadelphia, patterns of dresses for females, with directions for making them. They will cut out, and if required, make up ladies dresses according to the most stylish mode of the day.  
September 1, 1825. 4178

### Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Cabarrus, Montgomery and Mecklenburg counties, that he has just received a good and new well furnished Wool Carding Machine and set up at my Mill on the waters of Adams Creek, on the Charleston road that leads from Salisbury to Hagler's ford on Rockyriver, and Teazer for the purpose of carding wool into rolls. All those that think proper to favor me with their custom, shall have their wool carded at a short notice.

### HOW TO FIX THEIR WOOL.

All wool before brought to the machine must be well washed, cleaned of sticks and burrs, and other hard substances that would tend to ruin and injure the cards: one pound of clean oil or lard must be brought to the machine. I will card at eight cents per pound; and a sufficient quantity of sheets of cotton or linen, (not woollen) must be brought to contain the rolls. 478  
August 23. HENRY H. SOSSAMAN.

### Great Bargains.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *Houses and Lots* in Statesville, either with or without his Bedding and other Household Furniture, and with or without all his House servants. Several tracts of *Land*, the whole amounting to between 1500 and 2000 acres, adjoining the town lands of Statesville; or any part thereof, to suit purchasers.

The lands in Centre, known by the name of the White House tract, and those adjoining; in the whole about 1200 acres. Also, my interest in several other tracts, all joining the former. A great number of other tracts of land, lying in different parts of the county of Fredell. All the remainder of my negroes, 27 in number. Cash will be required for the whole price of the Negroes; all the other property will be disposed of at one, two, and three years credit. It is deemed useless to describe the property more particularly, as the purchasers will wish to view it before they buy. 67  
July 13, 1825. ROBERT WORKE.

### Estate of Alex. Long, decd.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor of the last will of Alexander Long, late of Rowan county, decd. at the court of pleas and quarter sessions for the said county, held on the third Monday of November last, notice is hereby given, that all persons having demands against the said estate, are required to present them for payment, within the time prescribed by law. JAMES L. LONG, Exr.  
Dec. 24, 1824. 41

### Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO woman, as a house servant, for whom a liberal price will be given. For further information, apply at this office.  
May 9, 1825. 37

### Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of *Allemon & Locke*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to us are requested to come forward, and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands will present them for payment.

The business of the firm will be settled by Ezra Allemon, who is authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

EZRA ALLEMON,  
GEORGE LOCKE.  
Salisbury, July 1, 1825. 65

### EZRA ALLEMON

Returns his most sincere thanks to the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has purchased the

### Stock of Merchandise

of Allemon & Locke, which is now very complete, having just received a fresh supply from Charleston, and which he offers for sale upon the most reasonable terms, at the stand formerly occupied by Allemon & Locke, at the north corner of the court-house. The favors of those who patronize him will be thankfully acknowledged—they may depend, that every exertion on his part will be used to give general satisfaction.

### Valuable Negroes, for sale.

FOR sale, Forty or Fifty likely NEGROES, of the following description: men, women, and some few children; young fellows, boys and girls. For terms, apply at this office.  
Aug. 23, 1825. 72

### MEDICAL COLLEGE,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.  
THE LECTURES of this Institution will be resumed on the second Monday of November next, as follows:

On Anatomy—By John Edwards Holbrook, M. D.  
Surgery—James Ramsay, M. D.  
Institutes and Practice of Medicine—Samuel Henry Dickson, M. D.  
Materia Medica—Henry R. Frost, M. D.  
Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Infants—Thomas G. Prioleau, M. D.  
Chemistry and Pharmacy—Edmund Ravenell, M. D.  
Natural History and Botany—Stephen Elliott, L.L. D.  
S. HENRY DICKSON, M. D.  
August 27. 183 Dean of the Faculty.

### Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber offers his Farm for sale. It lies four miles west of Concord, on the road leading from Concord to Charlotte, and on the waters of Coddle Creek; contains 150 acres of land, with all the necessary buildings appertaining to a farm, consisting of a dwelling, out-houses, &c. all in good repair. For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.  
JOSHUA W. WEDDINGTON.  
August 8, 1825. 3m432

### State of North-Carolina,

CABARRUS COUNTY.  
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July term, 1825: Henry Shore, administrator of Elizabeth Shore, vs. The heirs of James Love, dec'd. Petition for reprobate of will. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, heirs at law of the said James Love, dec'd. are not inhabitants of this state, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made three months in the Western Carolinian, giving notice to the said James Love and Eli Howell and Nancy his wife, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Cabarrus, at the court-house in Concord, on the 3rd Monday of October next, then and there to answer, or plead to the charges set forth in the petition, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard ex parte as to them, and judgment will be rendered accordingly. 3m482  
Witness, DAN'L COLEMAN, c. c.  
Price adv. \$4.

### State of North-Carolina,

FREDELL COUNTY.  
COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. term, 1825: William Hines, admr. vs. William Faires: Original attachment, returned levied on 100 acres of land. In this case, it is ordered by the court, that publication be made for three months in the Western Carolinian, that unless the defendant appear at the next court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for the county of Fredell, at the court-house in Statesville, on the third Monday in November next, replevy the property levied on, and plead, the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment rendered in his favor pro confesso.  
Test: R. SIMONTON, Clk.  
Price adv. \$4. 3m489

### Doctor Dyott's

APPROVED ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.  
WHICH prevent and cure all Bilious Complaints, malignant fevers, &c. These pills if timely administered, will counteract the causes which commonly produce yellow or bilious fever, ague or fall fevers, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, sick and foul stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, flatulence, epileptic fits, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, sour stomach, heart burn, dyspepsia or indigestion, &c. They remove habitual constiveness, cold and coughs, asthma, strangury, gravel, rheumatism, gout, scurvy, scorbutic blotches, impurities in the blood, female complaints, &c. If they are taken about once a fortnight during the spring and summer months, they will prove a certain preventive against the ague and prevailing fall sickness.

A bill of directions for taking them, accompanies each box of Pills—Small boxes, 25 cents, large boxes, 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the proprietor's Drug and Family Medicine Warehouse, Nos. 137 and 139, N. E. corner of Second and Race streets, Philadelphia, and by his agents in every principal city and town throughout the United States.

Take notice, that each box of genuine PILLS has the signature of the sole proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.



## AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

### HEADQUARTERS.

EASTERN DEPARTMENT.  
Milledgeville, August 29, 1823.

Sir: I have received your communication, through Mr. Secretary Pierce, with two papers purporting to be copies of letters from your Excellency to the President of the United States, bearing date of the 29th July and 6th August; wherein, it appears you are pleased to write at me and of me, notwithstanding your avowed resolution not to write to me.

To this wise expedient, to preserve the immense weight of dignity under which your Excellency labors, I can have no objection. I take this occasion, before noticing your assumed "facts and arguments," to assure you that I have no authority whatever, from the President of the United States, or Department of War, to write or speak to you upon any other than public and official subjects—much as I have, with perfect frankness and cordiality, communicated to you, previous to the receipt of your letter of the 17th July. In that letter you will recollect, you so far lost sight of your own proper sphere of action, as to attempt to give me what you term "a gentle rebuke." You thus, then, laid aside the wonted high themes of your brilliant pen: the Federal Government, the Federal Judiciary, State Rights, Yazoo claims, &c. &c. and leaving all these great matters to stand or move in the separate and distinct orbits in which the federal and state constitutions and laws have wisely placed them, you have "descended" rather hastily, as it would seem, to unauthorized personal animadversion and "rebuke," touching certain official duties conferred to me.

In repelling the personal censure and menace contained in what you have termed your "mild rebuke," I have acted on my own individual responsibility, without any authority, save that which is implanted in the breast of every upright man, civilized and savage, and which is known to the virtuous and wise, as the "first law of nature"—a law which authorizes the free use of the bayonet against the highway robber of money, whose weapon is of a deadly hue, and the free use of the pen against the official robber of reputation, whose known weapon is the pen. I have no money; and but little property of any kind, that would command money—and, therefore, have no occasion to guard against the highway robber; the little store of wealth of which I am master, consists of an untarnished reputation, with some testimonials of applause, generously and spontaneously bestowed on me, by the National and some of the State Legislatures, of which Georgia is one; and by which she and they have secured my lasting gratitude, and strengthened the ties of friendly feeling and brotherly union between us. This little store is highly valued by me. It is my own—my all. It will be held, in trust by me, for my children and my country; and it is therefore my right and bounden duty to preserve and defend it! It would be criminal in me to neglect it! No earthly law can impair the higher law of self defence and self preservation.

My letters of the 14th, 16th, and 22d June, and those of the 1st and 10th July, have convinced my friends, whose good opinion I value most highly, of my uniform and earnest desire to abstain from collision with you; and, in my answer to yours of the 17th July, it is known that your suggestion of the haste in which you wrote, induced me to decline a reply for a week; and until your letter made its appearance, as usual, in a newspaper, doubtless by your permission. If, in mine of the 28th July, of which you complain to the President, or in my last, of the 16th of this month, it should appear that nature or a defective education should have planted in me a little spice of that knight errantry for which your Excellency is so much renowned, and that I should thereby have been tempted to break a lance with you in something like your own proper style, I cannot but hope that my fault, in this case, in following your example and quoting your own expressions, (the only fault with which I can possibly be charged,) will be pardoned by the President and people of the U. States, of whose wisdom, and justice, and magnanimity I have had the most undoubted proofs. To your Excellency, I have no apology to offer—I promise, however, that in our future correspondence, after disposing of your futile charges against me, that you and I may confine ourselves to our public and official duties. When these are accomplished, I hereby promise, should you desire it, to correspond with you unofficially, until "we shall have exhausted the argument;" and then we will stand by our—goose quills, and talk of "valor"—about which you have written to the President.

In the interim, since you appear to be fond of quotations from the poets, upon the subject of "valor," I will here give you one for your particular consideration and benefit. "The brave vent not their prowess in a storm of words, they let actions speak for them."

In your letter of the 29th July, recommending to the notice of the President the report of your commissioners, you remark that the report "may indeed be said to carry with it its own commenta-

ry," and yet you have taken care to furnish it with an elaborate commentary. Thus armed and shielded at all points, it remains for me to approach and try its boasted strength. In this necessary measure of self defence, I shall proceed upon the principle indicated in the following quotation: "Out of thine own mouth will I convict thee."

From your "documentary evidence," and from the report of your commissioners, it is my purpose to prove—1st, That your attempt to associate your commissioners with me was an usurpation, as unwarrantable as it was indecorous, 2d, That their report is tainted with misrepresentation and perjury. 3d, That the real object of your Commissioners was to thwart my efforts to restore peace among the Indians, notwithstanding their professed desire to co-operate with me in the development of truth, and the restoration of peace and harmony.

If I do not, in my next letter, establish these three points, then will I agree to submit it to the denunciations of your Excellency and the whole tribe of your servile newspaper slanderers, during the remaining period of my life.

I have the honor to be,  
EDMUND P. GAINES,  
Major General Commanding.  
To his Excellency G. M. TROUP,  
Governor of Georgia.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 17.

#### THE WAR IN INDIA.

Letters by the ship Two Brothers, which left Calcutta April 18th, state that the natives continued their opposition to the British with their usual spirit, without any indications of submission, and that there was every prospect that the war would be a protracted one. We learn from a passenger, that the English took possession of Aracan, one of the large Burmese towns, on the 1st of April, without much loss. This was the only occurrence of importance that had been heard of at Calcutta, since the date of former advices.

#### GREECE.

A letter received at Boston from Leghorn, dated July 29, mentions the receipt of a despatch from Colocotroni to the Greek Senate, in which he says he has surrounded the Egyptian troops. The ransom of their commander, Ibrahim Pacha, will be sufficient to pay the English loan, as both he and his son are very rich.

This letter also confirms the raising of the siege of Missolonghi, and says that Miaulis had written to the Senate from Suda, that he would destroy all the enemy's squadron there, or perish. Medon, Coron, and Patras, are so closely blockaded, that not a fishing boat can escape. Forty-seven Austrian officers, brought captive into Hydra, are said to have been put to death. The prizes have been extremely valuable, among other things, 2,000 barrels of powder.

A late English print mentions that two servant maids had been dismissed by the lady of a British Admiral, "because they allowed two potatoes to boil to pieces, there being but three in the sauce pan." This was affirmed in a trial for wages, and was not denied.

#### HAYTI.

The spirit of emigration to Hayti, which recently subsided among our colored population, has subsided. It was found that being black would not purchase their impunity for vice and sloth, any more than being white will in this country. We have not yet heard, however, that industry and economy would not procure competence in that island for any colored person who might be disposed to exercise those virtues.

#### FROM PERU.

The Garonne, at this port, which left Lima, June 18th, has brought numerous letters. The Frigate Constitution, Com. Hull, had arrived at Chorillos. Callao it was thought by some would be starved into submission in about two months. Other letters state that there was no prospect of its surrender for a long time, as Rodil had still a large supply of provisions. The Patriots had thrown up a battery within gun shot of Callao and mounted six 24 pounders, and they were continually firing upon one another, but without much effect. The object of this Battery, was to prevent Rodil's cattle from coming out to graze, which in some measure succeeded. The castle mounts upwards of 200 brass 24 pounders, and a number of smaller cannon—it is surrounded by a ditch 70 feet wide, and of the same depth. [That's a big Ditch.]

Two much preciseness and solemnity in pronouncing what one says in common conversation, as if he was preaching, is generally taken for an indication of self conceit.

When Mr. Alexander Gun was dismissed from the Customs of Edinburg, the entry made against his name in the books was "A. Gun discharged for making a false report."

The Scotsman.

### HAYTI.

From a conversation held with a gentleman recently arrived from Jeremie, we learn that great discontent existed throughout all Hayti in consequence of the terms of the treaty of independence negotiated with France. The dissatisfaction is said to have testified itself in various ways; and our informant adds, that the late arrest of persons at Cape Hayti for an alleged conspiracy, originated from the strong opposition evinced by individuals to the provisions of the treaty. The non-publication of the treaty in the papers of the island, is attributed to the prevailing dissatisfaction in relation to it.

Balt. American.

### ISLAND OF CUBA.

A gentleman who has been much in this Island during the past summer, has favored us with the following interesting memoranda. We had no idea that the number of the slave population of Cuba, was so greatly below that of the free, as stated below. It is probably the only Island in the West Indies, in which the former does not outnumber the latter.

Population of the Island of Cuba, according to the census of 1819.

#### District of Cuba.

Whites	59,722
Free, of color	57,185
Slaves	63,079

179,986

#### District of Havana.

Whites	197,658
Free, of color	58,506
Slaves	136,213

392,377

Supposed increase 573,363

58,617

Total 630,980

We observe in a late London paper the case of a mother and daughter convicted in London of horse-stealing, and sentenced to the punishment of death. A police officer complained to the Lord Mayor that the women committed street and highway robberies in gangs, and had become almost as formidable in such depredations as the other sex. Licentiousness of one kind led to extreme depravity of another.

Nat. Gazette.

Mr. Clarke, a London chemist, has by the direction of the Lords of the Admiralty, been for some time engaged in analyzing 1467 sacks of flour taken out of the warehouses at Hull; and has found that upwards of one-third consisted of plaister of paris and ground bones, which the human stomach could never digest. The owner of the flour, who proposed to send it to Spain or Portugal, was fined 10,000 pounds. On analyzing some souchong tea, Mr. Clarke found 25 per cent. of lead ore in it.

We are informed that an argument is to be addressed to the eye of the Legislature of Pennsylvania at their next session, as well as to the ear, in favor of Internal Improvements.

It is intended to make a railway of 100 yards in length, on the Capitol Hill, before the next session, and a locomotive engine is now constructing to be exhibited in operation thereon.

Freemen's Journal.

When Miss Honeywood, who formerly visited Boston, was married, it is said the wedding ring was put on one of her toes, she having no hands—and the bridegroom took her by one of her feet. She maintained herself by her toes, with which she could do painting and all sorts of needle work, and probably could play on an instrument of music.

The President, accompanied by his lady, niece, and Mr. John Adams, Jr. will set out this morning (Tuesday) on his long contemplated journey to Quincy. As the sole purpose of Mr. Adams, in this journey, is to perform an act of filial reverence and duty, and the time which he can conveniently spare from his official labors must necessarily be short, we take it for granted he will be anxious to reach the residence of his venerable father with as little interruption and delay as possible. Under these circumstances, we have no doubt that the most acceptable evidence of respect and regard which his fellow citizens on the road could offer him, would be to refrain from any public display of attentions and civilities.

Nat. Journal.

#### CHERAW, SEPT. 20.

Since our last, a Load of Prime Cotton was sold at 14 cents—we quote it at 13 1/4, and is in demand.

Butter is very scarce, and in great demand—prime quality will command 20 cents.

Sweet Potatoes will meet with ready sale—very few have been in market yet.

The freedom of the city of Dublin has been bestowed on Sir Walter Scott. The corporation of the same city resolved on an address of thanks to the Duke of York, for "his patriotic and constitutional speech on the Catholic Question." [What Tories they must be in York.]

## Salisbury:

OCTOBER 4, 1823.

### HISTORY OF SALISBURY.

An aged citizen of the town, in allusion to the communication of "Homo," in our last, mentioned to us, that he had a distinct recollection of a road being marked out from Salisbury some miles south, in the year 1733; there were, at that time, as far as his recollection serves him, eight or ten families in the place. He has no knowledge of the first establishment of a Superior Court here; but he well remembers, that one John Gordon was hung here in 1756, for the murder of a man by the name of Webb, between this and Hillsboro'; and the natural inference from this would be, that there must have been a superior court, to have tried the man before hanging him—for that was long before "Lynch's Law" was thought of.

We shall feel under peculiar obligations to any person, for the development of any facts connected with the early history of Salisbury.

### BRIDGES.

We see it stated in the Milton Gazette, of the 22d ult. that a Bridge across the Dan River at that place, has been commenced; and that, from the manner in which the contractor is proceeding with his work, it promises to be a very substantial and safe bridge.

The county of Halifax (Virginia) has contracted for building a bridge over Banister river, immediately on the great northern road to Washington. When these two bridges shall have been finished, all the principal water-courses from Fredericksburg to Salisbury will be bridged, with the exception of Staunton river. The nature of the country between the above-named places affords greater advantages, with reference to soil, health, cheapness of fare, &c. than any other route of the same length (about 300 miles) in the southern country.

### FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

The great ovation has ended. It has been said that in the destinies of man, the days of festivity and joy are fewer than those of mourning—but in this instance more than a twelve-months and a day—a period at which the deepest grief throws her weeds aside—has elapsed, since the shout of joy, at seeing La Fayette, began. The triumphal car of the patriot guest has been drawn through twenty-five degrees of latitude, by more than ten millions of freemen. His advent was hailed with enthusiasm and rapture, and his departure has been consecrated with the tears of a nation. The last scene was the most glorious of all. No address of ancient or modern days is equal to that pronounced by Mr. Adams at parting with Lafayette. It was clear as truth, lovely as the morning light, splendid as noon-day, and spoke the beatings of countless hearts. Had the Presidency been the prize of patriotic eloquence at the Olympic games, and the master spirits of all ages been judges, Mr. Adams would have won it. The political charlatans of the old world have, like the avaricious who repined at the use of the box of precious ointment, talked of the expense of this great tour through the land, and compared it with the idle ceremonies at the coronations of European kings. There is no parallel in the cases. Ours was a spontaneous offering—the homage of honest gratitude and unbounded joy—Happy was he who received the homage, and happier those who offered it. Ages will pass away before the nations of the world will see another man so loved and honored as Lafayette has been.

[We own, with pride, as every true American should do, that the attentions paid to Lafayette by the President, were such as the great body of the American people, in their hearts, most cordially approve; and that Mr. Adams' address to the Nation's benefactor, is such an one as we had a right to look for, from a man of his acknowledged literary reputation; but we cannot but view the above eulogy of it, by the Boston Gazette, otherwise than as fulsome flattery—such as will sicken Mr. Adams himself, should he read it. A sensible man wants no adulation paid to him; and if he should, we would be the last to "fall down and worship,"—either a legitimate of Europe, or a President of the United States.]

ED. CARO.

A writer in the New-York Gazette, recommends the making of a road from that city to Long Island, under the East river—in imitation, we suppose, of the tunnel which is about to be cut from London to Westminster, under the river Thames. It is about half a mile across the East river, from the city of New-York to Long Island; and should the project of a tunnel, or road, under the river, be carried into effect, New-York can then boast of two of the most splendid works of internal improvement in the United States—the Grand Canal, and the Grand Tunnel-Road.

### A MODEST MAN.

Mr. Calvin Field, of Mount Pleasant, Genesee county, New-York, gives public notice in the papers, that "his domestic avocations are such, that he refuses to be considered a candidate for any office, which the public might be anxious to bestow upon him." The newspapers in that quarter, inform Mr. Field he need not be alarmed, for no person ever thought of supporting him for any office.

### FROM THE LONDON WEEKLY MESSENGER.

"It appears from the American papers that the New England States are peculiarly irritated against the Georgians; and that the Virginians, the Carolinians, and the Georgians, will have to support the contest themselves. We should not be surprised, if in the event some proposals of a re-union should be made to the British government by these southern States. These slave provinces will hesitate at nothing; they have no public virtue, no patriotism; no one strong feeling but covetousness and the grossest sensuality. By all that we have read, there is not a more profligate people in the world than the inhabitants of these southern states."

[Our readers need not be told that the above slang is as villainous a piece of slander on our country, as ever was uttered. We cannot persuade ourselves that British writers, who are so sensible on other subjects, can be so totally ignorant of the true character of our people, as to believe they are telling the truth when they make us out such abandoned profligates; no, they know better—they know the great body of the American people are not only as virtuous and patriotic, but much more so, than the English. It is a lurking enemy against our country, that prompts them to propagate these slanders against us. The old leaven of hostility which was fermented during the Revolution, has not ceased its workings yet. They would fain see us return to colonial vassalage again.]

ED. CARO.

In the city of New-York, on the 14th ult. four new two-story brick houses, on Read-street, all at once fell in, while the carpenters were finishing the roofs, and buried seven or eight persons beneath the ruins; six were dug out alive, and sent to the hospital. "The falling in of these buildings (says Snowden's N. Y. Advocate) is the result of a very preposterous system, which we hope will be effectually put a stop to, either by public reprobation, or by legal authority. Our houses should be erected for the present and a future generation, and not simply for sale in the market of speculation."

### A SWEET MOUTHFUL.

Edward Willet was convicted, before the New York Court of Sessions, lately, of biting off the nose of Ben. Murphy, and spitting it out on the sand: for which he was sent to the penitentiary for three years, and there to be placed on the tread-mill.

### Gen. GAINES and Gov. TROUP.

The letter from Gen. Gaines to Gov. Troup, which will be found in this day's paper, partakes rather more of the "retort courteous," than any thing we have seen from either of the gentlemen, during the whole of their controversy—we say their controversy, because we conceive their correspondence to have grown entirely into a personal one; they appear totally to have lost sight of that becoming temper and dignity which should always characterize the official correspondence of officers clothed with such highly important duties. However much disposed we always have been to condemn the bad temper and disorganizing sentiments uttered by Gov. Troup, we are certainly not ready to justify Gen. Gaines in retorting upon the Gov. in his own very reprehensible style and temper. How very uncourteous, and ridiculous, it would be, for a man, on encountering a *show* in company, or in the street, to retort upon her the *chaute* sally with which she might salute him, and give her "tit for tat." Just so with Gaines and Troup: the latter addresses the former with the superciliousness of a "petty despot," inflated with the pride of office; and the former retorts upon him, and "gives him as good as he sends." We hope both the General and the Governor will hold a truce, now they have abused each other sufficiently, till the Nation's business is concluded: then they can settle their own business in their own way.

### GOV. DESHA.

FRANKFORT, KEN. SEPT. 3.

Having no faith in the doctrine of legislative supremacy, and satisfied that the legislative act against wearing concealed weapons is not binding, because "the rights of the citizens to bear arms in defence of themselves and the state, shall not be questioned"—we shall not question the right of Gov. Desha to carry pistols in his pockets, nor deny the propriety of his doing so, when he thinks he may have a lawful use for them. But would it not comport better with the "dignity of official station," to leave such instruments at home, when he goes to church? or, at least to keep them covered, and not let the butt end of one stick out of his breeches pocket, during divine service, as he did, we are told, last Sabbath day? This cannot be altogether proper, because it alarms the ladies, and quite frightens the little misses; besides, it diverts the attention of the young men, and sets them to tittering and giggling, which disturbs the graver part of the Congregation.

[Commentator.]

The mail between Canterbury and Windham, Connecticut, has lately been robbed, by a young man employed in carrying it. A part of the money was found concealed in a tin box near his habitation, and on being arrested he confessed having opened the mail four times, and taken out two quarterly remittances to the general post office.



## COTTON.

The new cotton is coming in, and promises to equal, if not surpass, any ever made in this section of country. The new bales we have seen, possess extraordinary whiteness and texture, and sold readily for about 16 cents. Our citizens are going into the market with avidity; and we doubt not, from present appearances, but that the planter will find an ample reward for his labors during the past season.

Petersburg Repub. 23d ult.

The Fredonia (N. Y.) Censor states, that there are now in that village, 2 stores, 2 shops and a mill, that are every evening lighted up with a brilliant hydrogen gas, or inflammable air, which issues from a hole drilled into a rock composing the bed of a creek which passes through that village. No doubts are entertained that a sufficient quantity of this natural gas may be procured to light nearly or quite the whole village.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the State Bank of Trenton, on Monday last, it appeared, upon examination, that after deducting the bad debts due to it, including the over drafts which can never be paid, the whole capital stock is sunk, and 15,000 dollars more will be wanting, to meet the notes in circulation. A committee of five stockholders was appointed to make further investigation of its affairs.

The death of Governor Bates has placed the State of Missouri in a situation at once novel and embarrassing. The Lieutenant Governor is absent attending his duty in marking out the road from Missouri to New Mexico. The Secretary of State, who, according to law, is the proper person to assume the government when there is neither Governor nor Lieutenant Governor, is absent from the state. The administration of the government, therefore, devolves on the *pro tem.* President of the Senate, who is A. J. Williams, Esq.

The sentence of the Court Martial, cashiering Lieutenant Frederick G. Wobert, has been approved by the President of the United States, and the name of that officer has accordingly, been struck from the rolls of the Navy.

On Monday afternoon about five o'clock, Dupont's a Glazing Mill, on the Brandywine, took fire and exploded with a report which was felt and heard as far up the Delaware as Chester. No other building of the powder works was injured. One man was dangerously wounded, and three slightly hurt. The quantity of powder exploded was about three thousand pounds. The accident is said to have been occasioned by sliding a cask of powder into a cart at the door of the mill.

Philadelphia paper.

It is stated that in two gardens at Cleveland, Ohio, two cucumbers have been raised during the present season, one of which measured four and a half feet in length, and the other the same within a quarter of an inch.

Some of the London papers, and among them the *Courier*, have eagerly laid hold upon the intemperate message of Governor Troup to the Legislature of Georgia, as a triumphant proof of what they appear somewhat too anxious to establish, namely, the impossibility of a permanent existence in a government like ours. They suppose that either a separation of the Union will follow, or it will be with difficulty averted, and simply, for no other reason, than because the Governor of a State has thought proper to pick a quarrel with the General Government, in which, too, he assuredly is not seconded by his own people. These politicians of the European monarchies are as ignorant of the nature and principles of our government, with all their intelligence and learning, as sucking infants. The doctrine of a Crucified Redeemer was not more a stumbling block to the Jews or foolishness to the Greeks, than our federal republicanism system is, and always will be, to these Solomon of the East. They must come and live with us, breathe the air, and taste the sweets of our republic, before they can understand it. But what will they say when they find that the threatening aspect of things—the menaced dissolution of the Union—which they have argued from the fulmination of a couple of legislative squibs, has turned out to be merely imaginary, and that they have caused no other sensation, from one end of our vast territory to the other, but pity for the folly and indiscretion of the individual who has furnished those wisecracks with the materials for conjuring up their horrible chimeras.

Norfolk Herald.

The Huntsville, Alabama paper, states, that the cotton crops in that section of the State are very unpromising—some fields of 100 acres in extent, it was believed, would not produce 100lbs. of seed cotton per acre. This is attributed principally to an extreme drought.

## From late London papers.

The progress of a hearse, on its way to England, had been arrested at Springfield and Annan, and on examination the coffin was found to contain a living spirit, in the shape of 30 gallons of good old Scotch whiskey. An additional 30 gallons was also seized the same day, concealed in a hearse, where there was actually the body of a drowned man.

A wild man has lately been found in the woods of Bohemia, where he must have been from his infancy. He cannot articulate a word, bellows and howls much like a dog. He was taken, but no efforts to civilize him have yet been found of any avail. He runs on all fours, and climbs a tree, and springs from branch to branch with the agility of a monkey. He has been brought to Prague.

An act of sacrilege had been committed at Oporto, by the robbery of the holy vessels and consecrated waters, from the Convent of the Monks of St. Antony. Public prayers were offered, the theatres closed, a long pastoral letter issued, and a long procession ordered, to appease the Divine Majesty offended by the crime.

General Earl Craven, who entered the army as a lieutenant, in 1793, has deceased—aged 55.

Lord Cochrane is yet in London. It is uncertain whether he will return to Brazil. His ship would be ready for sea shortly, and upwards of 250 of his crew had re-entered.

The Earl of Dalhousie, Governor General of the Canadas, with his family and suite, had embarked on board the *Herald* Yacht, at Greenock, in order to resume his government. A public dinner was given to his Excellency, previous to his departure.

The Boston Centinel says:—"We understand it to be the intention of the President of the United States, to visit this city, and vicinity, immediately after the embarkation of General Lafayette for Europe. All who are acquainted with the President's feelings, know they are adverse to public parades, dinners, &c. and we are assured by a correspondent, that so far as he has been able to ascertain the fact, it is the desire of the President to be indulged, on this occasion, to visit his native state, and his venerable father, without the occurrence of those public exhibitions, which the well known hospitality of the citizens of Massachusetts, and particularly of Boston, would cheerfully afford were they desired."

It is mentioned, as from good authority, that an agent from Holland has arrived in this country, fully authorized to take two thirds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Stock, if the remainder be issued to be subscribed. The Europeans, it would seem, are well aware of the value of our canal stock; and their readiness to invest their money in this stock, is an earnest of the benefits that may be expected to arise from a system of internal improvements.

Nash.

Captain Symmes.—We understand that Captain Symmes, accompanied by Mr. Reynolds, assistant Lecturer, will shortly set off on a tour of the eastern states, for the purpose of promulgating his theory. We are glad that the captain has come to this determination. It will at least, if prosecuted, have one good effect, that of convincing our eastern doubters, that this theorist, whatever may be the absurdity of his views on the conformation of the earth, is a man of perfectly sane mind, and of pleasing and gentlemanly deportment. We wish the captain a pleasant journey, and all the success to which this devotion to the cause so justly entitles him.

[Cincinnati Gazette.]

LAWRENCEBURG, (IND.) AUG. 12. The Indiana Register of the 29th ult. says, that a thief broke into a house in Vevay, and took therefrom between 16 and 17,000 dollars of the bills of the old state bank of Indiana! What a speculation! He could not get a dinner for a cornbasket full of them, unless he should meet a school teacher, who perhaps might purchase them to give to his pupils as a "Reward of Merit."

The Comet which, according to calculation, was to make its appearance this month, says the Maryland Republican, is now visible every clear morning, some degrees east of the Pleiades, (seven stars.) This precise fulfilment of the prediction of its appearance, must establish the accuracy of astronomical calculations respecting even those truly eccentric bodies.

This comet was to be seen in Raleigh, a little after midnight, about the 20th ult.—so says the Register. And we suppose it might have been seen here, had the necessary steps been taken.

One of the Methodist Missionaries just returned from the south Sea Islands, testified at a late public meeting in England, that he had seen cannibalism in its worst form in New Zealand. On one occasion thirty prisoners were roasted and feasted upon before the missionaries could withdraw.

Police Court.—Donald McDonald, a Scotchman, reported to be one hundred and three years of age, was brought before the court yesterday, charged with being a common drunkard, of which he has been convicted once before. Donald stated that he had been in various battles of the revolution, had sailed with Paul Jones, and was at the taking of Quebec. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the House of Correction for three months.

Boston paper.

Fires are now spreading desolation in many of the forests of the state of Maine. The Bangor newspaper of the first of September observes, that "never since the settlement of this country, were the fires in the woods so numerous and extensive as at the present. We have continual accounts of them from every quarter. Several are raging in this town, and the village is almost enveloped in smoke. It is impossible to estimate the damage already done. Many of the unsettled timber towns, now so much in demand, will, should there not be rain shortly, be left almost valueless." The Augusta paper of September 3, says, on account of the drought and fires, "vegetation was withering; the picture was gloomy; the woods had been on fire more than a week. The atmosphere was filled with smoke, the sun presented but a dim and lurid disk, and the air was dry and parching. Objects could not be seen at a great distance in the day time, but in the glow of widely extended fires, and the crimson and flickering flames upon the distant hills, exhibited a spectacle truly grand, but one which could not be looked on without pain. In returning from Waterville on Wednesday evening, through Vassalborough, we were struck with a scene of this description. Some of the most elevated hills of Sydney were covered with fire; and as the opaque figures were not to be seen, there seemed to be unnumbered flames glaring with unequal lustre in the sky, several degrees above the horizon. Several times in the early part of this week, the people of Hallowell and this town were alarmed by the approach of fire in the neighborhood; and thousands of persons have been busy in protecting buildings and fences from the consuming element. The Bangor and Belfast papers give us like accounts of extensive fires along the Penobscot." In Belfast, Maine, and neighboring towns, the dysentery prevails to an alarming extent. One tenth of the whole population in Brooks have died within a few weeks; fifty have died in Montville, nine of whom lay dead at the same time. Many have also died in Sunville, Knox and Freedom. In Belfast, nearly one half of the population have been attacked by the disease within the last six weeks, and about fifty have fallen victims. Children under four years have been the chief sufferers.

A singular robbery is stated to have taken place near Brazil. A slave ship within two days sail of Rio Janeiro was overtaken by a pirate and robbed of two hundred and sixty slaves.

A public dinner was, on Thursday last, given to Gen. Jackson by the citizens of Tusculum, Alabama. He was received on the south bank of the Tennessee river by Captain Newsum's company of Jackson Cavalry at 10 o'clock in the forenoon and escorted to the line of the corporation, where he was again met by Capt. Howard's company of Hickory Volunteers and conducted through Main street to the Tusculum Inn, where he was received by the President and Vice Presidents of the day, together with the Committee of Arrangement.

After receiving the salutations of a large number of citizens, who crowded with eagerness to greet his arrival, he was conducted to the large white house near the spring, where an elegant dinner had been prepared by Mr. Amos A. Johnston. Nearly two hundred of his fellow citizens participated with the General in the festivities of the day. The utmost harmony and good feeling prevailed during the repast.

Tusculumian.

The London Courier of the 9th, after having mentioned the report of the invasion of Cuba from Mexico, observes:—"There would be some danger, we should think, of a project of this kind, if seriously undertaken, producing discussions with the cabinet at Washington, which might ultimately, even branch out into others with our own. Cuba is the Turkey of Transatlantic politics, tottering to its fall, and kept from falling only by the struggle of those who contend for the right of catching her in her descent."

A letter from a merchant in the interior of Ohio, to a gentleman in this town, says:—"Wheat may be purchased here at 25 cents a bushel, and corn will not be higher than 12 1-2 cents, and oats 10 cents. I would not exchange a pound of young hyson tea for less than 12 bushels of corn, or 6 of wheat." At Painesville, near Lake Erie, wheat is worth 50 cents per bushel. The Ohio canals are going on with energy. More than 1000 men are employed—many at the rate of 8 dollars per month.

## The Markets.

FAVETTEVILLE PRICES, Sept. 22. Cotton, 15; flour, fine, 44 a 51; superfine, 5 to 54; wheat, 1 a 105; whiskey, 324 a 35; peach brandy, 50 a 55; apple do, 42 to 45; corn, 70 to 80; bacon, 64 a 7; salt, Turkeys Island, 65 a 75 per bush.; molasses, 4 1/2; sugar, muscovado, 11 a 12; coffee, prime green, 30 a 23; 2d and 3d quality, 18 a 19; tea, hyson, \$1 20 a 1 25; flaxseed, 80 a 85; tallow, 7 a 7 1/2; beeswax, 30 a 32 1/2; rice 34 to 4 per 100 lbs.; iron, 3 1/2 a 6 1/2; pr. 100 lb.; tobacco leaf, 4 a 5; manufactured, 5 a 20 pr. cwt.

## CHALESTON PRICES, Sept. 24.

Cotton, S. Island, 50 a 65; stained do. 30 to 34; Maine and Santee, 40; short staple, 14 a 17 cts.; Whiskey 28 a 30 cts.; Bacon, 5 a 6; Hams, 8 a 11; Lard, 9 a 11; Bagging, Dundee and Inverness, (42 inch,) 24 a 27; Coffee, Prime Green, 18 1/2 a 20; Inf. to good, 16 a 18. N. Carolina State Bank Bills, 3 1/2 a per cent. dis.; Newbern and Cape Fear do. 4 per cent. dis.; Georgia do. 1 per cent. dis.; Darien Bank Notes 7 1/2 per cent. dis.

Cotton.—The new crop is coming in slowly. We have heard of two sales in small lots, one at 17 and the other at 17 1/2 cents, prime Uplands. These sales, however, must not be understood as a criterion of the price which the new crop will command, as they were lots of superior quality, a favorite brand, and purchased under particular orders for the northern manufacturers.

Corn.—Appears to be gradually advancing in price; we quote from 45 to 55 cents, but it sells at higher prices from the stores.

Groceries.—Sugars still continue in good request.—Coffee without alteration in price.—Molasses is scarce.—Whiskey has advanced a little.

## Died.

In this county, on Monday, the 26th ult. after a long and lingering illness, of a pulmonary complaint, Mr. William Dickson, aged 35 years.

## By Saturday's Mail.

The Legislature of Tennessee convened at Murfreesboro', on the 19th ult.

Chief Town, Esq. the architect of Beard's Bridge, over the Yadkin, near this town, and of the Fayetteville Bridge, &c. has had, at the recent commencement in Yale College, the honorary degree of Master of Arts conferred upon him by the corporation of that Institution.

451 vessels arrived at Wilmington, in this state, during the year ending on the 1st Sept. 1825: from foreign ports, 134; coastwise, 317. When the bar at the mouth of the harbor of Wilmington shall be cleared out, so as to admit large ships up to the town without obstruction, the trade will, we have no doubt, be doubled; and the commercial importance of the state, be greatly enhanced.

## QUICK WORK.

It appears that the first section of the great Ohio canal, (21 miles) on which the first ground was broken, by Govs. Clinton, of New-York, and Morrow, of Ohio, on the 4th of July last, has been finished, in a substantial manner. And the commissioners have advertised that they are ready to receive proposals for excavating the second section, of 24 miles. If Ohio goes on at this rate, she will complete the whole of her canal in 3 or 4 years.

A meeting was held in Philadelphia, on the 19th ult. at which it was resolved to invite Com. Stewart to partake of a public dinner there, as a testimony of the satisfaction of the citizens of that city, at his late honorable acquittal by the court martial. The Com. has accepted the invitation: the dinner was to have been given on the 29th ult.

By the ship *Courier*, from Liverpool, at New-York, European news to the 17th Aug. has been received: these accounts confirm the capture, by the Greeks, of Ibrahim Pacha, his son and army.

The President of the United States, and his family, arrived at the Mansion House in Philadelphia, on Wednesday evening, the 21st ult. on their way to Massachusetts, on a visit to the President's father, the venerable John Adams.

On the 7th ultimo, a fire broke out in the city of Montreal, (Canada) which destroyed forty-nine houses, before it was extinguished; 338 persons were, by this calamity, left without a shelter to their heads; only three buildings were insured.

The Cahawba Press "returns acknowledgments to the author of all good," because the physicians are all starving; and recommends that, instead of drugs and medicines, hams, flour, and corn-meal, be sent thither.

We are glad to hear that advices have been received of the long expected Dredging Machine being shipped at New York, for Wilmington, where it has probably ere this arrived. We trust that no time will be lost in getting it into operation, and that the Sand Banks which at present obstruct the ship channel will soon vanish before it.

Raleigh Register 27th ult.

At the Annual Commencement of Yale College, which took place on the 14th inst. Denison Olmsted, Professor of Chemistry in our University, was elected to the Professorship of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in that Institution, in the place of Mr. Dutton, deceased. Whilst we rejoice at this proof of the estimation in which the talents of this gentleman are held in his native State, we confess we feel a selfish fear, that his acceptance of the station conferred upon him, should deprive our State of his valuable services.

In our paper of this day will be found a state paper of a novel and interesting character, being the proclamation of Mr. Noah, Governor and Judge of Israel, issued on laying the first stone of the city of Arrarat, an account of which our readers will find prefixed to the proclamation. By this authoritative document, it will be seen that specific laws and regulations are laid down for the government of the Jews in all parts of the world; Commissioners appointed; duties assigned; and a tax, to defray the expenses of the government, is imposed. It appears, therefore, from this proclamation, that the gathering together of Israel, preparatory to their restoration to the Holy City, is to take place in the new city, aptly named Arrarat, which was the name of the mountain where the ark rested after the general deluge.

Nat. Journal 24th ult.

## A List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office, Salisbury, North-Carolina, October the 1st 1825.

John Adams	William Kenny.
William Alexander	Robert Latta
Margaret Allison.	Robert Lee
James H. Boman	Joseph Little
John Boston, 3	Rich'd. Locke
John Barber	John Lindsay
William Buie	Jonas Lipe
Paul Beaver	George Lingle
Solomon Beck	Joseph Lethgo
Peter Harringer	John Locke
John Brunt	Wm. Luckey
John Bryant	Moses Lester.
R. W. Brown	John Mills
Christopher Beaver	Benj. Maxwell
Timon Blades	William Moore, 2
Valentine Belleman.	John McCulloch
Joe. Crane	Robt. M'Daniel, 2
Robt. Chunn	Mrs. F. E. Mumford.
Wm. Cunningham	Willie Niblock
Jane Craiglow	Mr. Nite
Wm. H. Clisholm, 2	Norman Owens, 2
Jacob Cort	Silas Peace
John Canton	John Potts
Wm. H. Cole	John Pearce
George Clodfelter	James Phillips
William F. Cowan	Abram Pengeer
Mary Campbell	James Patterson
Benjamin Coats	Henry E. Patterson
Henry Call	Ebenezer Parks
James Davis	Thomas Powell
Geo. W. Doby	John S. Power
D. K. Dodge.	Thos. Phelps.
James Ellis	Eliz. H. Roberts
William Elliott	Samuel Rudder
Sarah C. Edwards.	George Ruffy
Archibald Fagins	James Rowland.
Elizabeth Fox	David W. Sanders
Peter Feazer	James H. Smith
Henry Feazer.	Abram Smith
Mr. Gluck	William Smith
Francis Gibson, 2	Alex. Stephens
Henry Hileigh, 2	Zachariah Samuel
Alex. Henderson	David Stewart
Benj. or Thos. Hartly	Jerry Simmons
Michael Hileigh, 2	Sam'l. W. Shelton
Leroy Hightower	John Setzer, 3
Anthony Hatch	Jacob Sauer.
William Hughes	Benj. Tennison
Michael Hanes	Fred'k. Thompson
Lawrence Hudson	Mary Ann Verble.
George Harris	Jacob Weaver
Wade Hill	Henry Winters
Ruth Harris	Heirs of Len. Wagoner
Benjamin Harrison	John L. Welch
William Hendly.	William West
William H. Jones	Robert Wilkinson
Green H. Jordan.	Sarah Womack
John Kesler	Barna Young.
3390	SAM'L. REEVES, P. M.

## An Elegant Panel GIG

IS offered For Sale: it is nearly new, and is believed to be as substantially constructed, and as handsomely and fashionably finished, as any GIG in this part of the country. It will be sold low, and payments made accommodating. For further particulars, inquire of the Printer of this paper. [76] Salisbury, Oct. 3, 1825.

## To Journeymen Tailors.

WANTED, five or six journeymen tailors—"Good men and true," to whom higher wages than can be obtained at any other shop in North-Carolina, will be given, provided they are really good workmen, and steady fellows: no others need take the trouble of applying. REVELL & TEMPLETON. Salisbury, Sept. 28, 1825. 78

## One Dollar Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 2nd day of September, an apprentice boy by the name of Benjamin Rogers, about twelve years old; I forewarn any person or persons from harbouring said boy; I will give the above reward for the delivery of said boy to me, living in Rowan county, Forks of the Yadkin, and no expenses paid. JOHN FOLTS. Sept. 10, 1825. 389.

## Ran Away

FROM the town of Statesville, on the night of the 23d inst. a young man by the name of H. P. Vaughter, tailor to trade. This villain came to Statesville about three or four weeks ago, in a manner naked; I employed him, and bought him 15 or 16 dollars worth of clothing, and he left me to pay for them, without paying me; he also left his boarding house without paying his bill there. He is a stout, fat looking fellow, and remarkably fond of spirits, and pretty well calculated to deceive people who are not acquainted with him. These are, therefore, to caution all my brother tailors to beware of this scoundrel; and, if they employ him, not to pay him till he earns his money. GEORGE MEKAY. September 26, 1825. 1W

## Strayed

FROM the subscriber's plantation, in the Forks of the Yadkin, Rowan county, N. C. about the 1st of March last, a chestnut-colored HORSE, with a small blaze in his forehead, about 12 years old, trots and racks, and has a habit of frisking his tail a good deal when rode in a direction he does not want to go. It is supposed he has gone to South-Carolina, as he was bought from Mr. Jno. Colvin, 9 miles below Chester. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will inform the subscriber where the horse may be found. BILLY D. HADEN. September 23, 1825. 278



## The Must.

**AGRICULTURAL HYMN.**  
Great God of Eden! 'twas thy hand  
That first clad earth in bloom,  
And shed upon the smiling land  
Nature's first rich perfume:  
Fresh at thy glance the flowers sprang,  
Kiss'd by the Sun's first rays—  
While plain, and hill, and valley rang  
With life, and joy, and praise.  
God of the Clouds! thy hands can open  
The fountains of the sky,  
And on the expectant thirsty crop  
Pour down the rich supply.  
The Farmer, when the seed time's o'er,  
Joys in the mercies given—  
Thinks on thy promised harvest's store,  
And smiling, looks to Heaven.  
God of the Sheaf! to thee alone  
Are due our thanks and praise,  
When Harvest's grateful labor's done,  
On Plenty glad we gaze:  
Then shall our thoughts on Heav'n's rest,  
Thy grace we will adore,  
And think that God, whose mercy's blest  
Our basket and our store.

## CONSCIENCE.

Conscience, what art thou? thou tremendous  
power,  
Who dost inhabit us without our leave;  
And art within ourselves another self,  
A master self, that loves to domineer,  
And treat the monarch frankly as the slave.  
How dost thou light a torch to distant deeps?  
Make the past, present, and the future frown?  
How, ever and anon, awake the soul,  
As with a peal of thunder, to strange horrors,  
In this long restless dream, which ideots hug,  
Nay wise men flatter with the name of life?

## A TOUCH OF THE SUBLIME.

Give ear, ye woods, ye hills and mountains,  
Ye swelling floods, ye rills and fountains;  
Give ear, ye skies, while I complain,  
And echo through the world my strain:  
Let lightning round the skies be driven,  
Let thunder shake th' expanse of heaven.  
Weep, weep, ye nations in your mourning,  
And curse the hour that you were born in;  
Let all things wear a general black;  
E'en let the sun his rays keep back,  
Let all the world now hang its head,  
For—my Canary Bird is dead!! P.

## THE PROVERB DISCUSSED.

"There's time for all things!" it was said  
By him who Wisdom plac'd his bliss in:  
Then sure, thou coy and cruel maid,  
You must allow.....a time for kissing.  
"Wise Solomon could never err—  
There's kissing time, I'll not deny;  
But, then, that time (excuse me, sir!)  
Can never come when you are by."

## COMMUNICATIONS.

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

#### FEMALE EDUCATION.

Mr. White: It must be a matter of  
sincere regret, that such a great defi-  
ciency is observable in the present  
mode of *Female Education*: as it ap-  
pears that the *useful* is entirely laid  
aside, for the mere *ornamental* and  
*superficial* accomplishments. There  
was once a time when, if the daughter  
of a respectable tradesman could read  
and write good English, and cypher as  
far as the rule of three, handle her  
needle with tolerable neatness, and  
understand the theory and practice of  
good *Housewifery*, she was thought  
perfectly accomplished. But in the  
present *enlightened* age, if an industri-  
ous tradesman or farmer can give his  
daughter a few hundred dollars, it is  
immediately settled by her ill-judging  
mother, that she must have what is  
called a genteel education. Accord-  
ingly, she is, at a very early age, car-  
ried off to a boarding school, in some  
place that is neither famed for manners  
or civilization, where she is taught to  
jabber over the English grammar, and  
occasionally to dip into Geography;  
make wafer work, daub silk, and work  
ill-looking figures in cloth, which I  
believe are curiously bound round and  
hung up, as an ornament to the house  
of the fond (but ill-judging) parents.

Imagine a young lady just returned  
at the age of sixteen or seventeen; her  
mind well puffed up with vanity, and  
her head well stored with sensibility,  
and many other delicate feelings, which  
she has gleaned from a few musty  
books, the contents of which she has  
incautiously perused without any per-  
son to direct her judgment, or correct  
her taste. We will imagine her lovely  
in her person, and somewhat attrac-  
tive in her manners: She returns  
home to her parents from school, and  
is idolized by their too partial judg-  
ments. She is spoken of by her silly  
neighbors with pride and exultation:  
but ah! she has become too much of  
a lady to pay any attention to the do-  
mestic concerns of the family; and  
very frequently she is indulged in this

foolish idea by her mother who vainly  
imagines her dear child's beauty and  
accomplishments will most certainly,  
some day, obtain her a match altogeth-  
er above her present station, and she  
will have no necessity to learn the art  
of *Housewifery*. But alas! these fond  
hopes are seldom, if ever, realized;  
for we frequently see this lovely child  
in direct opposition to the commands  
of kind and benevolent parents, form-  
ing and entering into connexions in-  
consistent with their wishes—nay, we  
frequently see or hear of her leaping  
from a three story window, or under-  
mining the stone-wall of her father's  
dwelling, for the purpose of eloping  
with some vicious and unprincipled  
wretch.

Is this the happy issue to which the  
present system of female education  
tends to lead its followers? Are these  
the rich rewards which the child offers  
to kind and indulgent parents, for  
the many difficulties and expenses to  
which they were necessarily subject-  
ed in her birth, and would-be educa-  
tion?

Daughters of America, think of  
this, and awaken your souls to the  
glorious emulation of those virtues  
which have made you free, and your  
country great. But what a wretched  
figure does this profound scholar and  
accomplished house-wife make, as the  
ruler of a family! she now discovers  
a thousand things to which she was  
before wilfully blind; her servants  
(if she has any) mock and cheat her;  
she is disliked and laughed at by her  
neighbors; and, lastly, on account of  
her indolence, ignorance, and neg-  
lect, she even incurs the displeasure  
of her own dear husband, for not pay-  
ing a more due attention to things  
which are so closely connected with  
his interest. If she has children,  
(which is always the case) she knows  
not how to cut out, make, nor mend  
their clothes; but is reduced to the dis-  
agreeable necessity of going four or five  
miles to some friend or relation, to  
ask instruction in a matter, her igno-  
rance of which causes her to blush  
when she acknowledges it. In her  
moments of reflection, she is forcibly  
struck with a sense of her inability to  
discharge the important duties devolv-  
ing on the mistress of a family; she  
becomes peevish and dissatisfied, neg-  
lects every accomplishment which she  
ought to strive to attain; becomes  
negligent in her own dress, careless in  
her manners, and soon sinks to a mere  
blank in society. Her husband, thus  
sadly disappointed, in not seeing that  
decency and regularity at home which  
he had so fondly hoped, no longer en-  
joying any satisfaction in her com-  
pany, and not unfrequently is forced  
to forget his disappointments in the  
bottle, or at the gambling table, and  
she sees ruin and destruction approach-  
ing without the least power to resist  
the deadly blow.

She now becomes deeply penetra-  
ted with a sense of her temerity, and  
regrets her useless and imperfect edu-  
cation, and wishes she had those sums  
of money which were uselessly ex-  
pended, that she might be enabled to  
purchase those things which her cir-  
cumstances actually demand. A sys-  
tem of education which only serves  
to produce such awful consequences as  
these, must be uncommonly deficient  
indeed. The present has, with much  
propriety, been styled the age of be-  
nevolence and ingenuity: and it cer-  
tainly would be an object well worthy  
of attention, if some person better  
calculated than myself, would take up  
the subject, and suggest some new  
mode, or at least an addition to the  
present system of female education.  
It would not only redound to the hap-  
piness of the most pleasing part of  
creation's works, but to the dignity  
and honor of his country.

## JUVENIS.

### FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

"In life's disastrous scenes, to others do,  
As you would have by others done to you."

There is something noble in genu-  
ine friendship, which does not pass  
off with every sudden breeze of pas-  
sion, or quit its habitation in conse-  
quence of frivolous differences of  
opinion, whether in Religion or polit-  
ics. The time never has been  
when all men regulated their conduct  
by the same standard of belief; nor  
can it be expected that such a period  
will ever arrive. The opinions of  
men are as various as their counten-  
ances; and it is certainly no indication  
of goodness to proscribe an individual  
because he cannot conscientiously sub-  
scribe to the same creed that certain  
others have chosen. There are good

men belonging to every Religious  
sect in the universe; although their  
opinions are extremely variant in non-  
essentials. And it may be stated as a  
correct maxim, that genuine piety  
does not belong, exclusively, to any  
one sect of christians: This should  
be sufficient to induce us to exercise  
the heavenly virtue of charity towards  
those who may honestly differ with us  
in opinion. The different sects of  
christians might be compared to dif-  
ferent roads leading to a great City:  
By taking either, the traveller will ar-  
rive at the place of his destination.  
"The tree is known by its fruit," is  
a truth that will never pass away. A  
name and a profession will avail noth-  
ing without the possession of christian  
principles. The mere nominal christi-  
an, who believes that certain cere-  
monies alone are sufficient to insure his  
salvation, is certainly in the most  
hopeless condition.

Our actions should correspond with  
our professions; and then, and not  
until then, can we claim the character  
of consistency, or lay any claim to  
upright intentions. Pure religion is  
intended for the temporal benefit of  
man; therefore it should be encour-  
aged by every individual in civilized  
society.

## LACTANTIUS.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.  
"To do the honors of the table gracefully, is  
one of the outlines of a well bred man."

Chesterfield.

Mr. Editor: The above lines, quot-  
ed from Lord Chesterfield's letter to  
his son, have grown into an aphorism  
of great authority, with all genteel  
people; but notwithstanding their au-  
thority and utility, they are but little  
regarded in certain sections of the  
country.

In the course of my rambles, not  
more than a year ago, I chanced to  
call at a Village Inn, for supper and  
lodging; and while at table, several  
persons at the farther end were busily  
whispering and tittering, until supper  
ended. Their remarks were distinct-  
ly heard, and the good landlady had  
to blush for them, as they appeared to  
have passed the blushing point. I  
must confess to you, Mr. Editor, that  
I could not sup with any satisfaction,  
under these unpleasant circumstances.  
It is laid down as a maxim by all de-  
cent writers, from time immemorial,  
that whispering in company, and titter-  
ing, is a low, ill-bred, vulgar prac-  
tice. Nothing is better calculated to  
arouse feelings of pity and contempt  
for those who are guilty of it.

## VIATOR.

### ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

Previous to the late war, Mr. F.  
from one of the western counties of  
North Carolina, who occasionally vis-  
ited Fayetteville, left his bill unpaid  
(for want of cash, probably,) at the  
tavern of Mr. S. an old revolutionary  
patriot. At the commencement of  
the late war, Mr. F. received the  
commission of captain of a rifle corps  
which he raised in his neighborhood.  
He marched to Canada; was a brave  
and successful officer, and was several  
times promoted. For each gallant  
achievement, his former host would  
give him credit on his books for part  
of the debt; and when, being Colonel  
F. he fell at the head of his troops,  
which he had so often led to victory,  
the patriotic old gentleman finally bal-  
anced his account.

Fayetteville Observer.

### Sabbath Breaking in England.

An English provincial paper (Black-  
burn Mail) contains a paragraph which  
carries us back, in imagination, to the  
days of *Drunken Barnaby*, who, in  
one of her journeys, describes a puri-  
tan as being engaged in

Hanging up his cat on Monday,  
For killing a mouse on Sunday.

It would appear that at Blackburn,  
the practice of *trimming the beard* on  
Sunday, unless by the hand of the  
wearer himself, is absolutely interdic-  
ted. If a man cannot shave himself,  
he must be content to wear his beard  
till Monday, under pain of drawing  
down the vengeance of the law. John  
Hodgson, Barber, was fined five shil-  
lings and costs, for following his call-  
ing the Sabbath day, and W. Hodg-  
son, (his brother) was fined one shil-  
ling—being the person whom Jehu  
was shaving at the time he was  
caught.

### KNOWLEDGE AND WISDOM.

Knowledge and Wisdom, far from being one,  
Have oftentimes no connexion. Knowledge resides  
in heads replete with thoughts of other men;  
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.  
Knowledge is proud that he has learnt so much;  
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

## For Sale.

**MY** House and Lot in the town of  
Salisbury, opposite Mr. Wm. H.  
Slaughter's house of entertainment, in  
a friendly neighborhood, and good society: the  
house is two stories high, with four fire places  
in the lower story, and two in the upper: the  
house is large and convenient, with a kitchen,  
smoke-house, corn-house, and stable, with an  
excellent garden and back lot, all in good re-  
pair. I will dispose of the same on the most  
accommodating terms to the purchaser, as I am  
determined to remove to the country next fall.  
**GEORGE MILLER.**

Salisbury, April 26, 1825.

N.B. I also request all persons who have any  
demands against me, to call and receive their  
pay; and those who owe me, by book account  
or otherwise, will do me a favor by calling and  
settling their accounts. G. M.

## A first rate tract of Land FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale that valuable  
tract of *LAND* commonly called the  
*Leper tract*, lying in York district, South-Caroli-  
na, on the Catawba River, and containing about  
one thousand and sixty acres. The quality  
and local situation of this land warrant the sub-  
scriber in recommending it to the attention of  
the cotton planters; and he requests all those  
who wish to vest funds in that kind of property,  
to examine it. A further description is deemed  
unnecessary. Terms may be known on applica-  
tion to the subscriber, living near Centre  
Meeting-house, Iredell county, N. C.

A. J. WORKE.

August 23rd, 1825.

## 40 Dollars Reward!

**STOLEN** from the subscriber's stable at Clem-  
monstown, two miles from Riddle's Ferry  
on the Yadkin, on Friday night last, (the 9th  
inst.) a large light colored gray *HORSE*, about  
16 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, long tail and  
mane, racks mostly, but trots some, and when  
he does so, takes long strides; is newly shod all  
round, and has a small place on his breast, rub-  
bed by the collar. A reward of \$40 will be  
given for the delivery of the horse and thief to  
the subscriber at Clemmonstown, Davidson coun-  
ty, N. C. or for securing them so that the sub-  
scriber can get them; or \$30 for the horse,  
and \$10 for the thief separately.

GERRY MARKLAND.

Sept. 13, 1825.

## BRIGADE ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2  
Statesville, Aug. 24, 1825.  
N. C. Militia, has found it necessary, in or-  
der to avoid an interference with the Superior  
Courts of Rowan and Davidson counties, (the  
terms of which were changed at the last session  
of the Legislature, which fact did not occur to the  
Brigadier when his order of the 9th inst. was  
issued) again to change the time of this fall's  
review: the several Regiments composing the  
7th brigade, will, therefore, be reviewed by the  
Brigadier General, precisely at 12 o'clock, meri-  
dian, on the days and at the places following,  
to wit:

The two Iredell regiments, (Nos. 52 and 53)  
at Statesville, on Tuesday, the 18th day of Octo-  
ber next;

The 64th, or Second Rowan regiment, at  
Mocksville, on Wednesday, the 19th day of Oc-  
tober next;

The 1st Rowan (or 63d) regiment, at Salis-  
bury, on Thursday, the 20th day of October  
next;

And the two regiments of Davidson county,  
(Nos. 87 and 88) at Lexington, on Friday, the  
21st day of October next.

It will be expected that commandants of re-  
giments will be prepared to make their returns  
on the days of their several reviews.

By order of the Brigadier General.

WASHINGTON BYERS, *Adj-de-Camp*.

## New Leather and Good Shoes!

**E**BENEZER DICKSON begs leave again to  
ask the attention of the public to his Shop.  
He has just received a supply of the first rate  
*Leather* from Philadelphia; which he is prepared  
to make up into

### Boots and Shoes,

of the most durable kind and newest style. All  
persons who want Boots and Shoes, either  
coarse or fine, may rest assured that they can  
have them done at my shop, from leather as  
good as any in the country, and in a style of  
workmanship equal to any thing in North-Car-  
olina. Ladies' fine shoes made as neat and ele-  
gant, and more durable, than any in the stores.

I tender my most grateful acknowledgments  
to the public for the liberal support they have  
hitherto given me: and will always be equally  
thankful for future favors, either in the way of  
new work, or in payment for old work.

Salisbury, May 2, 1825.

## Glass Ware.

**T**WO Druggists, China Merchants, Country  
Storekeepers, and Dealers in Glassware.

20,000 gross Apothecaries' Vials; 15,000  
do. Patent Medicine do.; 1000 do.  
Cologne water bottles; 1200 do. Mustard  
and Cayenne bottles; 7000 dozen Quart  
bottles; 3000 do. half gallon do.; 3000  
do. Washington and Eagle pint flasks;  
3000 do. La Fayette and Eagle do. do.;  
3000 do. Dyott and Franklin do. do.; 3000  
do. Ship Franklin and Agricul. do. do.; 3000  
do. assorted Eagle, &c. do.; 1000 do.  
common ribbed do.; 4000 do. Eagle,  
Cornucopia, &c. half pints; 4500 do. Jars,  
assorted, all sizes; 5000 do. druggists  
and confectioners' show bottles; 5000 do.  
druggists' packing bottles, assort. sizes;  
2000 do. acid bottles, gro. stoppers;  
2000 do. tincture bottles, assorted sizes;  
3000 do. mineral water bottles; 6000 do.  
snuff bottles; 5000 do. demijohns, differ-  
ent sizes.

With a variety of other Glass Ware—all of which  
is manufactured at the Philadelphia and Ken-  
sington Glass Factories, and in quality and work-  
manship is considered equal, and in many of the  
articles, superior to English manufacture.

For sale by T. W. DYOTT,

Corner of Second and Race-sts. Philadelphia.  
3 or 4 first-rate vial blowers, will meet  
with constant employment and good wages, by  
applying as above.

Editors throughout the United States who  
advertise for T. W. Dyott by the year, will  
please insert the above till forbid.  
March 1, 1825.

## For Sale, or Rent.

**THE** subscriber wishes to sell or rent that  
tract of land with its improvements, on the  
south west side of the Yadkin River at Bear's  
Bridge. There are about 500 acres in the tract,  
only about 60 or 70 cleared.

There are on it a large and commodious dwell-  
ing house and the customary out houses, near  
the bridge.  
The house is quite new, having been built on-  
ly a few years ago, and being designed for a  
house of entertainment is well adapted to that  
purpose, both from its location and plan:—The  
situation is remarkably pleasant, and convenient  
to Salisbury and Lexington, being 6 miles from  
the former, and 11 miles from the latter, place.  
For further particulars, apply to  
**JOHN BEARD, Jr.**

Salisbury, July 15, 1825.

## Notice.

**THE** Lottery and Exchange Business hereto-  
fore conducted in Baltimore, under the firm  
of J. I. Cohen, Jr.—in Richmond and Norfolk  
under the firm of P. I. & M. J. Cohen—and in  
Philadelphia under the firm of J. I. Cohen, Jr. &  
Brothers, will for the future, be conducted in  
each place under the firm of  
**J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS.**  
Baltimore, Sept. 5, 1825.

## The whole to be drawn IN ONE DAY, in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday the 9th of November.

COHEN'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, September 8th, 1825.

We have the pleasure to announce that the  
drawing of the Grand  
**State Lottery of Maryland**  
will take place in the City of Baltimore, on  
Wednesday the 9th of November, and will be  
entirely completed on that day, under the super-  
intendence of the Commissioners appointed by  
the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL.

## Highest Prize, 30,000 Dollars.

Scheme:	
1 \$30,000 is \$30,000	
1 10,000 is 10,000	
1 5,000 is 5,000	
10 1,000 is 10,000	
10 500 is 5,000	
50 100 is 5,000	
60 50 is 3,000	
100 20 is 2,000	
200 10 is 2,000	
400 5 is 2,000	
20,000 4 is 80,000	
20,813 Prizes. \$152,400	

40,000 Tickets, Not 1 Blank to a Prize.  
To be drawn on the ODD AND EVEN SYS-  
TEM, secured by Letters Patent under the seal  
of the United States.

The holder of Two Tickets or Two Shares, will  
be certain of obtaining at least One Prize, and  
may draw THREE!

The popularity of this Scheme is unrivaled—  
and in consequence of its brilliancy and mode  
of drawing, has caused a continuance of sales  
the most unprecedented. Every prize is pay-  
able in CASH, which can be had the moment they  
are drawn.

Whole Tickets, \$5 00 | Quarters \$1 25  
Halves, 2 50 | Eighths, 62  
To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers  
(Odd and Even) at

**COHEN'S**  
Lottery & Exchange Office, 114 Market-street,  
BALTIMORE.

Where all the Great Capitals were sold in the  
last Grand State Lottery, which was drawn on  
the 27th July, viz:—the 40,000 dollars—the 10-  
000 dollars—the 5,000 dollars—the latter in  
shares)—and where in the late State and other  
Lotteries, were sold the Great Capitals of 100-  
000 dollars—3 of 50,000 dollars—5 of 40,000  
dollars—5 of 30,000 dollars—12 of 20,000 dol-  
lars—17 of 10,000 dollars—31 of 5,000 dollars,  
&c.—And where more Capital Prizes have been  
obtained, than at any other Office in America.

ORDERS from any part of the U. States,  
either by mail (post paid) or private conveyance,  
enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, in any of  
the Lotteries, will meet the same prompt and  
punctual attention as if on personal application.  
Address to J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHERS,  
Baltimore.

COHEN'S "Gazette and Lottery Register,"  
which will be published immediately after the  
drawing, will contain the complete List of Prizes,  
and will be forwarded gratis, to all who pur-  
chase their Tickets at COHEN'S OFFICE, and  
who signify their wish to receive the same.  
Baltimore, Sept. 8, 1825.

Mr. Philip Britain, Wm. Smith, and Jas. Smith,  
TAKE notice that on the 15th day of October  
next, 1825, at the dwelling house of Sam'l.  
Greenlee, in North-Carolina, Burke county, near  
Morganton, I intend to take the deposition of  
William Greenlee, to be read in evidence against  
you in the suit now pending in the Superior  
Court of Rutherford county, state of North-Car-  
olina, October term, 1825; wherein you are  
plaintiff and I am defendant: attend and cross-  
examine if you choose. Yours, &c.

75 J. M. GREENLEE.

## PHILADELPHIA and KENSINGTON Vial and Bottle Factories

IN BLAST.

**THE** subscribers having commenced the  
manufacture of Vials, Bottles, &c. on an  
extensive scale, is enabled to supply any quan-  
tity of the following description of Apotheca-  
ries' and other Glass Ware:

Apothecaries' Vials, from one dra. to 8  
ounces; Patent Medicine Vials, of every descrip-  
tion; Tincture Bottles, with ground stoppers,  
from half pint to one gallon; Specie Bottles,  
with lacquered covers, from half pint to two  
gallons; Druggists' Packing Bottles, wide and  
narrow mouths, from half pint to two gallons;  
Acid Bottles, with ground stoppers; Carboys;  
Demijohns, from one quart to two gallons;  
Confectioners' Show Bottles, and preserving do.;  
Pickling and Preserving Jars, straight and  
turned overtops, from half pint to one gallon;  
La Quart and half gallon bottles; Washington, La  
Fayette, Franklin, ship Franklin, American Eagle,  
and Masonic, Cornucopia, American Eagle, and  
common ribband Pocket Flasks; Water, Mustard  
and Cayenne Pepper Bottles; With every  
Snuff, Blacking and Ink Bottles; With every  
other description of Vials and Bottles made to  
order on the most reasonable terms.

T. W. DYOTT, north-east corner of Second  
and Race streets, Philadelphia. Oct. 12, 1825.